

VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, A.P.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand. biol.
nauk; ORAZOVA, A.; ROLDUGIN, I.I.; SEMIOTROCHEVA, N.L.;
FISYUN, V.V.; MENZHULINA, N.A., red. ; ALFEROVA, P.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Illustrated guide to plants of the family Leguminosae of
Kazakhstan] Illiustrirovannyi opredelitel' rastenii semeistva
bobovykh Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi
SSR, 1962. 357 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut botaniki.
(Kazakhstan—Leguminosae)

BAYTENOV, M.B.; BYKOV, B.A.; VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, A.P.;
GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand.biolog.nauk; DOBROKHOTOVA, K.V.;
KORNILOVA, V.S.; FISYUN, V.V.; PAVLOV, N.V., akademik, glavnyy
red.; KUBANSKAYA, Z.V., kand.biolog.nauk; SUVOROVA, R.I.,
red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav.red. N.V.Pavlov.
Sost.M.B.Baitenov i dr. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi
SSR. Vol.4. 1961. 545 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Pavlov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN KazSSR (for Bykov).
(Kazakhstan--Botany)

PAVLOV, N.V., akademik; AGEYEVA, N.T.; BAYTENOV, M.B.; GOLOSOKOV, V.P.,
kand.biolog.nauk, red.; KORNILOVA, V.S.; POLYAKOV, P.P.. Prinimali
uchastiye: VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; ORAZOVA, A.; PISYUN, V.V.. BYKOV,
B.A., red.; KUBANSKAYA, Z.V., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; SUVOROVA, R.I.,
red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav.red.N.V.Pavlov.
Sost.N.T.Ageeva i dr. Alma-Ata. Vol.3. 1960. 457 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut botaniki.
2. AN KazSSR (for Pavlov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Bykov).

(Kazakhstan--Dicotyledons)

VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, A.P.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand.
biol. nauk; DMITRIYEVA, A.A.; KARAYISHEVA, N.Kh.;
KUBANSKAYA, Z.V., kand. biol. nauk; ORAZOVA, '.; PAVLOV,
N.V., akademik; ROLDUGIN, I.I.; SEMIOTROVKHEVA, N.L.;
TEREKHOVA, V.I.; FISYUN, V.V.; TSAGOLOVA, V.G.; SUVOLOVA,
N.I., red.; IVANOVA, E.I., red.; BYKOV, B.A., red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav. red. N.V.
Pavlov. Sost. A.N.Vasil'yeva i dr. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN
Kazakh. SSR. Vol.7. 1964. 494 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Kaz.SSR (for Pavlov). 2. Chlen-korres-
pondent AN KazSSR (for Bykov).

VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P.

New species of the genus *Draba* L. from the mountains of
Kazakhstan; species novae generis *Draba* L. ex Kasachstania.
Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.1:89-91 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kazakhstan--*Draba*)

VASIL'YEVA, A. N.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Industrial planning

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 16/16

Authors : Vasil'eva, A. N.

Title : Planning organizational and technical measures and decreasing the cost of manufacture

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 7, 10-11, July 1954

Abstract : Planning organizational and technical measures and decreasing the cost of manufacture is discussed. The subjects under discussion are: increase of the productivity of labor and improvement of the quality of products; economization of metal and materials; improvement of working conditions and regulation of finances. Tables.

Institution : *Moscow Autozavod im. Stalin*

Submitted :

BAYTENOV, M.S.; VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, A.P.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P.;
ORAZOVA, A.; ROLDUGIN, I.I.; SEMIOTROCHEVA, N.L.; FISYUN, V.V.;
TEREKHOVA, V.I.; PAVLOV, N.V., akademik, glav. red.; BYKOV, B.A.,
red.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand. biolog. nauk, red.; KUBANSKAYA, Z.V.,
kand. biolog. nauk, red.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav. red. N.V.Pavlov i
dr. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Vol.5. 1961.
512 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Pavlov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ka-
zakhskoy SSR (for Bykov).
(Kazakhstan—Leguminosae)

LIFSHTS, B.S.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, I.A.; KAROCHKINA, A.A.; PROTSEPOV, S.A.;
VASIL'YEVA, A.N.

Intrafactory price lists for tools and equipment..Avt.prom. 29
no.3:1-2 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Industrial equipment)

VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNCVA, A.P.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand. biol.
nauk; KARMYSHEVA, N.Kh.; KOROVIN, Ye.P.; OBRAZOVA, A.;
ROLDUGIN, I.I.; SEMIOTROCHEVA, N.L.; FISYUN, V.V.; PAVLOV,
N.V., akademik, glav. red.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; ALFEROVA,
P.F., tekhn. red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav. red. N.V.Pavlov.
Sost. A.N.Vasil'eva i dr. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakh-
skoi SSR. Vol.6. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR(for Pavlov).
(Kazakhstan--Botany)

VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; GAMAYUNOVA, A.P.; DMITRIYEVA, A.A.; GOLOSKOV,
V.P., kand. biol. nauk; ZAYTSEVA, L.G.; KARMYSHEVA, N.Kh.
ORAZOVA, A.; PAVLOV, N.V., akademik; ROLDUGIN, I.I.;
SEMIOTROCHEVA, N.L.; TEREKHOVA, V.I.; FISYUN, V.V.;
TSAGALOVA, V.G.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav. red. N.V.
Pavlov. Alma-Ata, Nauka. Vol.8. 1965. 444 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Kaz.SSR (for Pavlov).

IVANOVA, L.S.; VASIL'YEVA, A.P.

Determining maximum working temperatures for glass textolites.
Sam.elektr. no.1:92-104 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Glass reinforced plastics)

VASIL YEVCHENKO, R.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1913

Samoletnoye elektrobondovaniye; sbornik statey, No 1 (Aircraft Electric Equipment; Collection of Articles, No 1). Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 106 p. Kireta slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

General Ed.: A. P. Podgorny, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Orlovskiy, Tech. Ed.: V. P. Koshkin, Managing Ed.: A. S. Zayonchikov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers engaged in designing and operating aircraft electric equipment. It may also be of interest to those working in the electrical industry, and to teachers, instructors and students in electrical engineering schools of higher and secondary education.

CONTENTS: The book is a collection of 9 articles dealing with problems in designing, calculating and operating aircraft electric equipment, and electric motors, regulators, instruments, etc. The work of heat-resistant coatings and

Podgorny, A. V., and V. I. Rubchenko. A Method for Constructing an Automatic Control System with Almost Optimal Transient Conditions 63

Podgorny, A. V., and A. V. Verzhninskiy. Instrument for Measuring Quantity of Electricity, Energy and Arcing Period 70

Osovskiy, A. A., and D. R. Yashin. Experience Gained in Use of Chemical Microplating 79

Savitskiy, A. D., and S. P. Shukuy. Use of Epoxide Resins as Sealing and Impregnating Compounds 83

Yakovlev, L. G., and A. P. Yablonskiy. Determination of Maximum Allowable Operational Temperatures for Glass Test-lites 92

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

10-18-60/6

VASIL'YEVA, A.P., inzh.; FAYSTOV, Yu.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of electroplating on the damping of vibrations. Vest.nash.
40 no.12:18-21 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Damping (Mechanics)) (Electroplating)

1180D

25406

S/122/60/000/012/004/018
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, A. P., Engineer; Favstov, Ya. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Vibration damping effect of electroplated coatings

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 18 - 21

TEXT: Results of experiments with WKh15 (SnKhl5) steel specimens coated with 10 to 125 micron deep layers of chromium, cadmium and lead are given. The cyclic toughness of coating specimens was measured with a previously described special device measuring the intensity of torsional vibration damping (Ref. 1 Yu. K. Favstov, *Prilozheniya k obrabotke i ispytaniyu metallov i spetsialnykh materialov*, "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", no. 2, 1959). The cyclic vibration amplitude was determined by two parameters: σ_c - the amplitude of vibration damping decrease, and k_p - a factor characterizing the value of σ_c with increasing vibration amplitude. It was stated that the toughness increased with increasing coating thickness up to a certain coating thickness only. This limit thickness for cadmium and lead was 50 microns. No limit was reached for chromium, but the cyclic toughness decreased perceptibly with increasing coating thickness. Heating reduced the cyclic toughness of chromium plated

Card 1/2

25406 S/122/60/02/012/004/018
A161/A130

Vibration damping effect of electroplated coatings

specimens, and the maximum negative effect was stated after heating in 100 - 250°C range. No such effect of heat was observed in cadmium and lead plated specimens. The abrupt drop of cyclic toughness after heating chromium plated specimens apparently is due to the peculiarities of the electroplated chromium layer formation. It is recommended to use chromium plating for parts designed for room temperature service, and cadmium plating for elevated temperature service (150 - 250°C). There are 8 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

BAPTIDANOV, Lev Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEVA,
Antonina Pavlovna, assistant

[Manual on the industrial training of students of electric
power engineering departments in a training power plant] Po-
sobie po proizvodstvennomu obucheniiu studentov elektroener-
geticheskogo fakul'teta na uchebnoi elektricheskoi stantsii.
Moskva, Energet. in-t. No.3. 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 17:2)

5-3600

27504

S/079/61/031/009/005/012

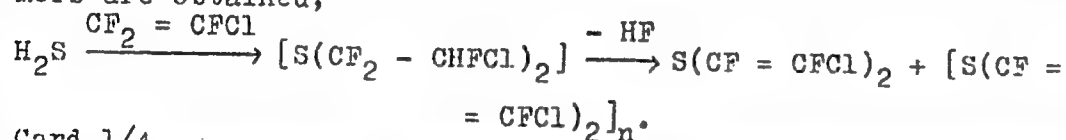
D215/D306

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N.N., and Vasil'eva, A.S.

TITLE: Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide and sulphides
with monofluorochloroethyl group

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 9, 1961,
3021 - 3023

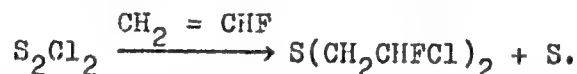
TEXT: The work was conducted to establish the order of addition of sulphur monochloride and hydrogen sulphide to fluorinated olefines under pressure and the action of light. It has been established that when a mixture of hydrogen sulphide and trifluorochloroethylene is irradiated in a sealed ampoule, in the presence of benzoyl peroxide, dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide and its polymers are obtained,



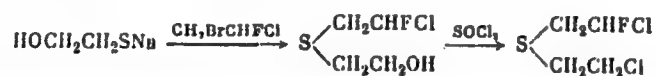
Card 1/4

Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide ... 27504
S/079/61/031/009/005/012
D215/D306

When sulphur monochloride and vinyl fluoride are reacted under similar conditions, 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide is formed



The structure of this compound is confirmed by the inertness of all C-Cl and C-F bonds. Prolonged stirring of the compound in water at room temperature fails to produce ionic fluorine or chlorine. In compounds with one 2-chloroethyl group and one 2'-fluoro-2'-chloro- or 2,2'-difluoroethyl group only one chlorine atom of 2-chloroethyl group is easily hydrolyzed. These compounds were prepared by reacting 1-fluoro-1-chloro-2-bromoethane, 1-fluoro-1,2-dichloroethane and 1,1-difluoro-2-bromoethane with sodium 2-hydroxyethylmercaptide followed by substitution of the hydroxyl group with chlorine



Card 2/4

27504

S/079/61/031/009/005/012

D215/D306

Dichloroperfluorodivinyldisulphide ...

The order of addition of sulphur monochloride to vinyl fluoride is confirmed indirectly by the fact that when sulphur monochloride is reacted with vinyl chloride 2,2,2',2'-tetrachlorodiethylsulphide is produced and the latter hydrolyzes in water to form dialdehyde proving its structure



Preparation of 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide involved sealing 20.3 g of S_2Cl_2 , 18.5 g of vinyl fluoride and 0.2 g of benzoyl peroxide in an ampoule and irradiating the mixture with a 500 W lamp for 200 hrs. Vacuum distillation yielded 9 g of fraction b.pt. 78-79°C/9 mm, $n_D^{17} - 1.4813$, $d_4^{17} - 1.4550$, corresponding to the formula $C^4H_6SF_2Cl_2$. 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphine-p-toluenesulphonylimine m.pt. 139°C corresponding to the formula

Card 3/4

Dichloroperfluorodivinylsulphide ...

2750h
S/079/61/031/009/005/012
D215/D306

$\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NS}(\text{CH}_2\text{CHFCI})_2$ was prepared by shaking 0.02 q.mol. 2,2'-difluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide with $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NNaCl} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution for 1 hr. and recrystallization from alcohol. 2,2,2',2'-tetrachlorodiethylsulphide was prepared by irradiation of a mixture of 0.2 q. mol. S_2Cl_2 , 0.2 g benzoyl peroxide and 0.2 g mol. vinylchloride for 15 days. Vacuum distillation yielded 36 % $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{SCl}_4$ b.pt. $106^\circ\text{C}/8\text{mm}$, $n_D^{23} - 1.500$, $d_4^{23} - 1.5823$ 2-fluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphide, b.pt. $102^\circ\text{C}/16\text{ mm}$, $n_D^{15} - 1.5050$, $d_4^{15} - 1.3301$, 2-fluoro-2,2'-dichlorodiethylsulphine-p-toluenesulphonylimine m.pt. 119.5°C ; 2,2-difluoro-2'-chlorodiethylsulphide b.pt. $77^\circ\text{C}/23\text{ mm}$, $n_D^{14} - 1.4675$, $d_4^{14} - 1.3501$, and tetrafluorodichlorodivinylsulphide b.pt. $64^\circ\text{C}/748\text{ mm}$, $n_D^{20} - 1.3984$, $d_4^{20} - 1.5160$ were also prepared.

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1960

Card 4/4

YAROVENKO, N.N.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S.

New means of introducing trihalogen methyl group into organic compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2502-2504 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Methyl group)

5(3)

SOV/79-27-7-14/83

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Motornyy, S. P., Vasil'yeva, A. S.,
Gershzon, T. P.

TITLE: Difluoro Chloromethyl Sulphene Chloride
(Diftorkhlormetilsul'fenkhlrid)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2163-2165 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present paper was the synthesis of the above compound. In contrast to trichloro methyl sulphene chloride, the product of its reaction with diethyl amine, trichloro methyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide, reacts with antimony trifluoride in the presence of small amounts of $SbCl_5$, without separation of the C-S bond, to form fluorodichloro-, difluorochloro-, and probably trifluoromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amides. In this connection heating and its duration play an important part. Below 65° practically only fluoro dichloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide is formed. At 67° and after heating during 1 1/2 hours difluoro chloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide (25 %) is formed in the mixture with fluoro dichloro- and trichloro methyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide. Since difluoro chloromethyl-(N-diethyl)-sulphene amide is very unstable, it is not necessary

Card 1/2

Diffuoro Chloromethyl Sulphene Chloride

SOV/79-39-7-14/83

to separate it from the reaction mass. The liquid must only be separated from the solid, resinous reaction products and then saturated with dry HCl (Ref 4)(Scheme 3). The thus obtained mixture of trichloro-, difluoro chloro-, and fluorodichloro methyl sulphene chloride may easily be separated by distillation in a column. The effect of temperature and the duration of heating on the yield of difluorochloro- and fluorodichloromethyl sulphene chlorides may be seen from a table. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 2/2

YAROVENKO, N.N.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S.

Dichloroperfluorodiviny sulfide and sulfides with a monofluoro-
chloroethyl group. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:3021-3023 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Sulfide)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; MOTORNYI, S.P.; KIRENSKAYA, L.I.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S. . . .

Reaction of halide anhydrides of fluorinated carboxylic and
thiocarboxylic acids with sodium azides. Zhur. ob. khim. 27
no.8:2243-2246 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Sodium azide) (Acids, Fatty)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858930001-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858930001-6"

BE VASILEVA, *Activities and Properties of* P-I-3

Relative oxidizability of various lubricating oil fractions from several crude oils. A. S. Velikozki and A. V. Vasileva (Natl. Chem., 1966, 22, No. 8, 62-67).—The oxidizability of oils treated with H_2SO_4 or given in sharply increased by Ca naphthenate as catalyst. All treated and untreated oils are oxidized in presence of Mn naphthenate. SO_2 treatment increased the oxidizability of even the most stable distillates. The order of decreasing oxidizability of various vacuum-treated oil distillates was: Gromny gas-oil, Surakhani paraffinic oil, Emba crude oil, heavy Balakani crude oil. (N. Ang. (c))

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	GROUP	SUBGROUP	CLASS	NUMBER
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VASIL YEVA

BC

B-2-S

Synthetic resin anticorrosive coatings. G. S. Petrov and A. V. YAKUBOVA (Proc. Org. Chim., 1960, 7, 48—50). The resistance to the action of H₂O and oil, and conc. AcOH, H₂SO₄, and HCl of bakelite coatings rises with diminishing free EtOH and CH₂O content. Plasticizers lower the protective action of the films. The best results are obtained with resins prepared by using NaOH catalyst; the films should be baked at a temp. rising from 60° to 160° during 12 hr.

R. T.

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Change in the electrical activity of the heart in workers doing
physical labor under conditions of high temperature. Fiziol.zhur.
48 no.6:706-711 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. From the Central Trade Union Committee's Institute of Occupational
Research, Sverdlovsk.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (WORK) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

1941-1942

7808. pod Red. A. V. Vasil'yevna L. N. Gerasimovko. Makhachkala, Dar nigizistat,
1994. 366 s., b. l. t. 2. (Makhačkala. Uchebnye kursy. Vtoroy god obucheniya). 2.000 ekz. 4 r. 95 k. v per--Na
Kumyk. Yaz.—(55-629) P 636.3 (02)

SO: Knizhnaya Letonis', Vol. 7, 1955

VASIL'YEVA, A. V.

7807. VASIL'YEVA, A. V.---Pod. A. V. Vasil'yeva i G. A. Ivanovskaya. *Knizhnaya*
Agrozootekh. Kursy. Vtoroy god uchebnogo 3.000 ekz. 4 r. 95 l. v. 12-
to izd. Yaz---(55-2523) 1 606.3 (02)

SO: Knizhnaya Biblioteka, Vol. 7, 1956

VAS 11 11 11, 11 11 11

7866. VASIL'KINA, A. V.— cheb. Poslednye dnyia podgotovki masterov i uchebnogo khozyaystva II Razryada). red kol. A. V. Vasil'yev — G. M. Zelenko. 3-ye izd., Izpr. I dop. m.m Sel'khozgiz, 1945. 200 s. s ill. 20 sr. (Uchebnaya kniga dlya st. shkolnikov. Seriya Vozrast odobreniya. 20.000 ekz. izd. T. L. V. 1945, 1946) 36.3 (02)

SO: Knishinaga Lagoon, Vol. 1, 2.

KHEIFETS, L.B.; SALMIN, L.V.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; SLAVINA, A.M.; LEVINA, L.A.; Prinsipali uchastiye: PAVLOVA, Ye.A.; ANTONOVA, A.A.; PLETNEVA, O.G.; ABDUSAMATOV, M.A.; GAL'PERIN, I.P.; NEMTSOVA, V.K.; ADUYEVA, N.I.

Comparative evaluation of the reactogenicity and effectiveness of vaccines intended for the prevention of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever B; basic materials of the epidemiological experiment in 1962. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.7:58-64 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotek imeni Mechnikova (for Pavlova, Antonova). 2. Tashkentskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotek (for Pletneva, Abdusamator). 3. Ashkhabadskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Gal'perin, Nemtsova). 4. Gor'kovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Aduyeva).

KHEYFETS, L.B.; SALMIN, L.V.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.;
VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; GAL'PERIN, I.P.; SLAVINA, A.M.; ZHDANOVA, L.D.
PLETNEVA, O.G.; VARSANOVA, Ye.Ya.; GINZBURG, G.M.; GLIAZER, N.G.;
MEL'NIK, Ye.Yu.

Comparative evaluation of typhoid fever vaccine prepared by various
methods, materials from an epidemiological experiment in 1961.

Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:70-76 F '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin-i syvorotok imeni Meehnikova,
Tashkentskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Ashkhabadskiy
institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; MEL'KUMYANTS, N.B.; LAVROVA, V.V.; SHADZHANOV, A.M.
NEMTSOVA, V.K.

Milk as a possible transmitting factor of typhoid infection.
Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.3:17-18 Mr'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Asjkehabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyony (dir.
dotsent Ye.S.Popova) i Turkmenskoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach V.I.Mamayev).
(MILK—MICROBIOLOGY) (TYPHOID FEVER)

PISANNIKOV, Guriy Pavlovich; VASIL'YEVA, A.V., reisenzent;
NIKITIN, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Control of electric propulsion drives and their main-
tenance] Upravlenie rulevymi elektroprivodami i ukhod za
nimi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1963. 109 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

IVANOVA, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STEPANOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.,
inzh.; PUCHKIN, A.V., inzh.; FRIDMAN, P.A., inzh.

An accelerated method for determining the acidity and the acid number
of fresh and spent mineral oils. Teploenergetik. 10 no.2:90 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Mineral oils)

SALMIN, L.V.; VASIL'EVA, A.V., GAL'PERIN, I.P.; NEMTSEVA, V.K.; LEBEDEVA, A.I.

Study of the effectiveness of typhoid fever vaccines epidemiologically. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:8-12 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir.- dotsent Ye.S. Popova) i Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova (dir. A.N.Meshalova).

(TYPHOID FEVER—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KHAZANOV, M.I.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SLAVINA, Zh.M.;
VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; MILOVANOVA, A.S.

Typhoid-paratyphoid-tetanus chemically sorbed vaccine. (Experimental study, reactogenic properties, epidemiological effectiveness). Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:18-25 S '61. (MLA 15:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok, Turkmenskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny i Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(TYPHOID FEVER)
(TETANUS)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER)
(VACCINES)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; STEPANYAN, Ye.G.; GAL'PERIN, I.P.; YURKO, L.P.; ORAKAYEVA, N.S.

Epidemiology of typhus abdominalis and paratyphoid fever in the
City of Ashkhabad. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.4:14-16 J1-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (direktor -
dotsent Ye.S.Popova).

(ASHKhabAD--TYPHOID FEVER)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

STEPANYAN, Ye.G.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; ORAKAYEVA, N.S.

Vi-agglutination, a supplementary method for detecting typhoid carriers.
Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.6:6-8 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyony (dir. - dotsent
Ye. S.Popova.

(TYPHOID FEVER--AGGLUTINATION REACTION)

27.2300

39281
S/239/62/048/006/002/002
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, A. V.

TITLE: Changes in the electro-cardiac activity in persons performing physical work under conditions of high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR im. I. M. Sechenov, v. 48, no. 6, 1962, 706-711

TEXT: Workmen (7) aged 23-25 were subjected to 72 ECG examinations before, after and several times during work shifts. At temperatures up to 100 °C serious alterations were found in the ECG reaching almost pathological changes in the electro-cardiac activity, although other organs besides the cardio-vascular system, when examined by other methods, showed more or less normal characteristics. The diagnostic importance of the ECG method for the establishment of early pathological changes in occupational diseases is mentioned. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okhrany truda VTsSPS, Sverdlovsk (Institute of Occupational Research VTsSPS Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Seasonal prevalence of dysentery in Ashkhabad. Zdrav. Turk. 4
no. 3:7-10 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. -
Ye.S. Popova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - Ye.Ya. Gleyberman).
(ASHKHABAD—DYSENTERY)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; KAZAK, A.F.

Experience in typhoid fever control. Zdrav. Turk. 3 no.6:33-35
H-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(TURKMENISTAN--TYPHOID FEVER)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V., Grad Bio Sci— (dis) "Experience of the study of typological peculiarities of ~~the~~ higher nervous system activity of ^{agricultural} ~~animals~~ animals." Sverdlovsk, 1958. 16 pr (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural State U in A.M. Gor'kiy), 150 copies (IL, 44-58, 121)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V. nauchnyy sotrudnik

Peculiarities of the epidemiology of typhoid and paratyphoid diseases in Turkmenistan. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.2:13-16 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - Yu.V.Skavinskiy, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - Ye.Ya.Gleyberman).
(TURKMENISTAN--TYPHOID FEVER)
(TURKMENISTAN--PARATYPHOID FEVER)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEV, K.F.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Pneumatic percussion drill in prospecting. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 14 no.2:48-51 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Boring) (Prospecting) (Pneumatic tools)

VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

YERGALIYEV, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEV, K.F.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.

Pneumatic sampler. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.10:95-97 0 '57.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation) (MIRA 10:12)
(Pneumatic tools)

VASIL'YEVA, A.Ye.

Vegetative segregation in poplars and its characteristics.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no. 48:68-72 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya, Leningrad.

VASSILEVA, B. [Vasileva, B.]

Chromatographic method in the demonstration of 6-aminopen-
icilloic acid. Doklady BAN 16 no. 4: 369-372 '63.

1. Chemisch-Pharmazeutisches Forschungsinstitut. Vorgelegt
von A. Spasov [Spasov, A.], Mitglied d. Akademie.

BORISOGLEBSKIY, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VINOGRADOV, Yu.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GALITSKIY, E.A., red.;
GORYAINOVA, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHEREBTSOV,
A.N., red.; KORETSKIY, I.M., red.; MAKAROVA, N.S., red.;
MORDOVSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SALAMATOV, I.I.,
doktor tekhn. nauk; SHVARTS, G.L., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; YUKALOV, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YUSOVA, G.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., red.

[Manufacture of filters in the U.S.S.R.; collection of
reports at the united session of the scientific and tech-
nical councils of the All-Union Scientific Research In-
stitute of Chemical Machinery, the Ukrainian Scientific
Research Institute of Chemical Machinery and the technical
council of the Ural Chemical Machinery Plant] Fil'trostroenie
v SSSR; sbornik dokladov na ob"edinennoi sessii nauchno-
tekhnicheskikh sovetov Niikhimasha, Ukrniikhimasha i tek-
nicheskogo soveta zavoda "Uralkhimash." Moskva, Otdel
nauchno-tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 107 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashino-
stroyeniya (for Borisoglebskiy, Mordovskiy).

VASIL'YEVA, B. N. 116

Determination of the gonococcus antigen in the urine in female gonorrhea patients. A. S. Zharkovskaya and B. N. Vasil'eva. Med. zapl. (Ukraine) No. 4, 81-5 (1966). The reaction of Lisovskaya for the detn. of the gonococcus antigen in the urine when tested on 36 patients (which showed a pos. Bordet-Gengou blood reaction and other clinical evidences of gonorrhea) gave a weak pos. reaction in 5 cases, doubtful results in 6 cases and neg. results in the rest of the patients. The reaction is, therefore, considered to be unsatisfactory. S. A. Cowson

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VASIL'YEVA, DM

Discrete Algebraic in Means

196

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858930001-6"

STEPANOV, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; BOLOBOLOVA,
V.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LIISOVA, A.V., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; VASIL'YEVA, D.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Productivity of crop rotations specializing in grain and potatoes
in the central regions of non-Chernozem zones; second report.
Izv. TSKHA no.3:7-22 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Grain) (Potatoes) (Rotation of crops)

MAGNITSKIY, K.P., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; DOSPEKHOV, B.A., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk, dotsent; VASIL'YEVA, D.V., kand. sel'skokhoz.
nauk; GOSUDAREVA, A.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELIZAKOVA, N.G.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Diagnosis of the conditions of plant nutrition in a continuous
field experiment. Izv. TSKHA no.6:151-161 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

COUNTRY	: USSR	J
CATEGORY	: Soil Science. Fertilizers.	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 1949	
AUTHOR	: Vasil'yeva, D.V.	
INST.	: AN Kazakh SSR (Inst. of Soil Science)	
TITLE	: Influence of microelements on Harvest of Sugar Beet and Summer Wheat under Conditions of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Tr. In-ta pochvoved. AN KazSSR, 1957, 7, 137-157	
ABSTRACT	: In vegetative experiments in 1954 - 1956 with summer wheat on sodow-solonchak marsh soils of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast the introduction into the soil of an salts in a dosage of 5 ag of active ingredients on 1 ar of soil and the moistening of the seed in 0.05% solution of NaCl proved to be highly effective; acceleration of the appearance of ears and ripening of the grain, high productivity of tillering, increase in the grain harvest (15 - 25.2% with introduction into the	
Card:	1 / 24	

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 1947.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : soil and 24% with moistening of the seed). Under the influence of microelements (B, Cu, and Mn) the absolute weight of the grain rose and the protein content in it (0.6 - 2.4%). Introduction of Cu in the form of a salt (5 mg/kg of soil) raised the harvest 10 - 25%, and in the form of copper ore from the Kounradskiy mine in the amount of 1 g/kg of soil by 13.5%. In the experiment with sugar beets copper ore and B raised the average weight of the root correspondingly

Card: 2 / 4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 19489

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

NO. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 14.4 and 1.13, and the sugar content 0.66 and 0.25%. Zn lowered the average yield of the root 13 but increased the sugar content 0.75 - 2.2%. In a field experiment on light chestnut soil 3, introduced in a dosage of 2 kg/hectare in the form of borex, raised the sugar content 0.7% and the sugar yield 6 centner/hectare, and Zn in a dose of 2 kg/hectare in the form of $ZnSO_4$ respectively 0.4% and 6.1 centner/hectare. Mn (10 kg/hectare of $MnSO_4$) lowered the sugar

Card: 3/4

VASIL'YEVA, D. V., CAND AGR SCI, "EFFECT OF COPPER,
MANGANESE, AND BORON ^{upon} ON THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF ~~DEET~~ SU-
GAR ^{beets} AND SPRING WHEAT UNDER CONDITIONS OF ALMA-ATINSKAYA
OBLAST." MOSCOW, 1961. (MOSCOW ORDER OF LENIN AGR ACAD
IM K. A. TIMIRYAZEV). (KL, 3-61, 224).

L 39934-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/ENA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL JW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5004317 S/0191/65/000/002/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Valgin, V.D.; Vasil'yeva, E.A.; Shamov, I.V.; Sergeyeva, V.A.

24
B

TITLE: Study of the resistance of epoxy foams to petroleum products

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy resin, epoxy foam, foam plastic, petroleum, gasoline, phenylene-diamine polymer

ABSTRACT: The resistance of epoxy foam PE-1 to various petroleum products was measured to determine its service properties. The foam has a closed cellular structure and is produced from m-phenylenediamine. Compression resistance, resistance to static bending, impact strength, weight loss, and adsorption were measured before and after 1-10 days immersion in aviation gasoline, leaded gasoline, residual fuel, petroleum, and fuel oil TC-1, the weight loss after 30 hrs. immersion in 80C petroleum oil, immersion in petroleum at 90C, and the weight loss in sulfonate solutions used for the cleaning of tanks were also measured. Mechanical properties were not affected under any of the conditions studied, detected losses of weight were negligible, the adsorption of petroleum products was small and restricted to the surface area, and the body of the foam

1/2

Card

L 39954-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004317

remained dry and unaffected. Orig. art. has 3 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, FP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PC-4/PC-4/PS-4/PT-10 RPL
EPA
AUTHOR: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, F. A.; Sergeyeva, V. A.; Kuchina, F. G.;
Demin, G. G.; Prokhorov, Ye. I.

TITLE: A method for producing heat resistant epoxy plastic foam. Class 12, No. 168011 ✓

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, foam plastic, heat resistant plastic, surface active agent

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing heat resistant epoxy plastic foam by mixing epoxy resin, a gasifier, a surface active agent and a hardener. The mixture is then foamed and hardened. The thermal stability of the product is improved by modifying the epoxy resin with 2,4-toluylene diisocyanate.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NT

SUBMITTED: 03Dec62

Card 1/1

L 35523-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM S/0286/65/000/005/0071/0071

ACCESSION NR: AP5008202

AUTHORS: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. A.; Sergeyeva, V. A.; Gefer, Ye. L.; Yuldashev, A.

TITLE: A method for producing foam plastic. Class 39, No. 168881

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 71

TOPIC TAGS: foam plastic, epoxy resin, surface active substance, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing foam plastic from epoxy resins, hardener, porophor, and surface-active substance. In order to obtain a fireproof, self-quenching product, the homopolycondensation product of β , β' -dichlorodiethyl ester of vinyl phosphonic acid in the amount of 25-28% of the quantity of epoxy resin is introduced into the mixture.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Apr62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 15340-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6000973

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0057/0057

AUTHORS: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. A.; Sergeyeva, V. A.; Demin, G. G.; Kozlova, R. I.; Prokhorov, Ye. F.; Kuchina, F. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining foam plastic. Class 39, No. 176391 [announced by Vladimir Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins (Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteriy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, foam plastic, polymer, resin, epoxy, catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a foam plastic on the basis of epoxide resins and aromatic polyamides in the presence of an emulsifier with the aid of a gas generator. The reagents are thoroughly mixed, foamed, and hardened by heating. To lower the foaming and hardening temperature, organic and inorganic acid catalysts are added to the reaction mixture. The organic catalysts are formic and acetic acid and the inorganic catalysts are phosphoric acid and perchloric acid. The catalysts are used in proportion of 0.2 to 3 wt parts per 100 wt part of resin. Freons are used as foaming agents.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Oct63

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.643'42'5.076.044.8

^S
VAIL'YAVA, Ye.N.

~~.....~~
The content of the enzyme phytase in the digestive fluid of dogs. Voprosy
Pitaniya 12, No.2, 47-50 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.22:12547 '53)

1. Khim. Lab. Otdela Pishchevoy Gigiyeny Inst. Pitaniya, Akad. Med. Nauk
S.S.S.R., Moscow.

ROZHKOVA, Ye.V.; KUZNETSOVA, E.G.; VASIL'YEVA, E.G.

Effect of the bacterial process on the formation of sulfide and other minerals in sedimentary layers. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:6-17 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>11E</p> <p>The effect of the number of meals on protein assimilation and nitrogen balance. E. N. YAMLEYA. <i>Voprosy Pitaniya</i> 8, No. 6, 34-0(1939).--The diet contained 130 g. proteins (animal proteins, 60% of total protein), 111 g. fats and 380 g. carbohydrates per day. Protein assimilation and N balance are not affected by the no. of meals (2-6) per day. T. Laanes</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>The influence of mineral feed on the stimulation of blood-forming processes in suckling pigs. V. A. Alikaev and E. N. Vasil'eva. <i>Problems Animal Husbandry</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 8, 72-9.—Anemia and other alimentary diseases in suckling pigs are closely connected with a deficiency of Fe in the milk of the mother. A daily dose of 25 mg. of FeSO₄ prevented alimentary anemia and increased growth of the pigs over the controls. The use of 5 mg. of CuSO₄ in 0.1% soln. in place of the FeSO₄ also prevented the inception of anemia but gave no distinct increase in the amt. of hemoglobin or erythrocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S. A. Karjala</p>																			
A.S.B.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000										110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000 110000									

1. VASIL'EVA, YE.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dogs - Physiology
7. Content of phytase enzyme in the digestive juice of dogs, Vop.pit. 12 no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

VASIL'YEVA, E. N.

Dissertation: "Effect of the quantity and quality of fat in food on the utilization of Calcium in the Growing organism." Cand. Sci., Acad. Sci. USSR, 2-4 p. Vsesoyuznyaya Moskva, Moscow, 9 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

USSR/Medicine - nutrition

FD-3064

Card 1/1 Pub. 141 - 10/23

Author : Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.

Title : ~~Phytin compounds in cereals~~ Phytin compounds in cereals and the effect of culinary treatment on their content

Periodical : Vop. pit., 43-43, May/Jun 1955 ^{V. 1 - No 3}

Abstract : Investigated the content of total phosphorus and phosphorus as phytin compounds in some of the more commonly used cereals with a view toward reducing the content of phytin compounds as a result of culinary treatment. In buckwheat, phytin compounds comprise 60-80% of the total phosphorus; in wheat- 61-78%; in rice - 32-64%; in pearl barley - 40-65%. The effect of culinary treatment was tested on each of the above cereals, and it was noted that cooking reduces the phytic acid content in all.

Institution : Division of Food Hygiene, Inst of Nutrition, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow

Submitted :

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. N.

Med ✓ Mineral composition of grains and vegetables in the regions with incidence of the Urov illnesses. A. M. Cogan and B. N. Vasil'eva (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 15, No. 5, 91-2(1956).—Mineral compn. of different grains and vegetables grown in the regions located along the river Urov, east of the lake Baikal, U.S.S.R., was investigated in relation to the so-called Urov illness (a disease affecting the plants in humans and probably due to an alimentary poisoning by *Fusarium*) pertaining to the regions. Rye, wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat grown in these regions contain less Ca (38.3-54 mg. %) than all other regions of the U.S.S.R. (62-100 mg. %), however, no relation exists between the incidence of the illness and the nutritional Ca. Data are tabulated for protein, dry substance, ash, K, Ca, Mg, total P, phytin

2

P, Fe, and Ca/P ratio for several samples of rye and wheat grown in these regions
Dr. Wierbicki

Dept. Food Hygiene

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. N.

Effect of the quantity and quality of fat in the ration on the
protein utilization by growing animals. Ye. N. Vasil'eva
(Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow).
Voprosy Pitaniya 15, No. 6, 11-16 (1959).--One month old
white rats were fed 4 isocaloric synthetic diets containing 18 cal. %
casein and different amounts of fat (5, 20, 40, and 60 %).
The results of the study are given in the table. The
protein utilization was highest in the group receiving 20 % fat.
The results of the study are given in the table. The
protein utilization was highest in the group receiving 20 % fat.
The results of the study are given in the table. The
protein utilization was highest in the group receiving 20 % fat.

LOBANOV, D.I.; VASIL'YEVA, E.N.; GORELOVA, L.D. (Moskva)

Cholesterol content of certain foods [with summary in English].
Vop.pit. 17 no.2:39-42 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. D.I.Lobanov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CHOLESTEROL, determination
in various foods (Rus))
(FOOD,
cholesterol content & eff. of cooking (Rus))

VASIL'YEVA, P.N. (Moskva)

Fatty degeneration of the liver under the effect of betanin
and the lipotropic action of intestinal mucosa. Vop. pit. 24
no.1:71-74 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav.-
prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GEYMBERG, V.G.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.; BABUSHKINA, L.M.; VASIL'YEVA, E.N.; PETRUSHINA, L.I.

Effect of various diets on chemical processes and microflora of the large intestine in man. Vop. pit. 24 no.2:47-55 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SHLYGIN, G.K.; VASIL'YEVA, E.N.; NARODETSKAYA, R.V.

A lipotropic agent of the intestines. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:953-
956 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut pitaniya AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.
Oparinym.
(LIPOTROPIC FACTORS) (INTESTINES--SECRECTIONS)

L 20581-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6
 ACC NR: AP6008813 JD/RM (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/003/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Simonik, A. G.; Lobanovskaya, Ye. P.; Vasil'yeva, E. N. 30

ORG: none 13

TITLE: Resistance of superstrength steel welds to cold cracking 18

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: superstrength steel, steel welding, steel weld, weld failure, delayed failure, failure susceptibility/VLID steel, EP257 steel, SP43/steel

ABSTRACT: Three superstrength steels, VLID, EP257, and SP43, have been tested for the susceptibility of welds to delayed failure. The quality of shielding was found to be the primary factor affecting the susceptibility to delayed failure. Under shielding conditions approaching those of a controlled-atmosphere chamber, a-c yields welds of the same quality as d-c does. As the shielding becomes less efficient, the quality of the a-c welds drops more rapidly than that of d-c welds. The VLID steel welds made with conventional shielding (argon consumption, 12 l/min) with d-c failed under an average stress of 48.5 kg/mm² compared to 32 kg/mm² for welds made with a-c and the same shielding. The use of a-c of a higher frequency with an almost fully rectified half-period of reversed polarity improved the weld quality almost to the same level as that of d-c welds. The resistance to delayed failure can be greatly improved by holding the welds (without tempering) at room

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.052.011:669.15-19.13 2

L 20681-66

ACC NR: AP6008813

temperature for several days. The VLID steel ⁰ immediately after welding failed under an average stress of 30 kg/mm². The same weld stored in days at room temperature failed under an average stress of 120 kg/mm². A similar behavior was observed in the other two superstrength steels. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4223

Card

2/2

BK

L 20681-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)
ACC NR: AP6008813 JD/HM (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/003/0014/00

AUTHOR: Simonik, A. G.; Lobanovskaya, Ye. P.; Vasil'yeva, E. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resistance of superstrength steel welds to cold cracking

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: superstrength steel, steel welding, steel weld, weld failure, delayed failure, failure susceptibility/VL1D steel, EP257 steel, SP43 steel

ABSTRACT: Three superstrength steels, VL1D, EP257, and SP43, have been tested for the susceptibility of welds to delayed failure. The quality of shielding was found to be the primary factor affecting the susceptibility to delayed failure. Under shielding conditions approaching those of a controlled-atmosphere chamber, a-c yields welds of the same quality as d-c does. As the shielding becomes less efficient, the quality of the a-c welds drops more rapidly than that of d-c welds. The VL1D steel welds made with conventional shielding (argon consumption, 12 l/min) with d-c failed under an average stress of 48.5 kg/mm² compared to 32 kg/mm² for welds made with a-c and the same shielding. The use of a-c of a higher frequency with an almost fully rectified half-period of reversed polarity improved the weld quality almost to the same level as that of d-c welds. The resistance to delayed failure can be greatly improved by holding the welds (without tempering) at room

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.052.011:669.15-19.13

L 20661-66

ACC NR: AP6008813

temperature for several days. The VL1D steel was tested immediately after welding failed under an average stress of 30 kg/mm². The same welds stored six days at room temperature failed under an average stress of 120 kg/mm². A similar behavior was observed in the other two superstrength steels. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

[DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4223

Card 2/2

S/659/62/009/000/024/030
1003/1203

AUTHORS Prokoshkin, D. A., and Vasil'yeva, E. V.
TITLE: On the oxidation of some binary niobium-base alloys
SOURCE Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam
v. 9. 1962. Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po zharoprochnym splavam (1961 g.), 164-171

TEXT: There is little data in the literature on the structure and on the properties of the scale formed on niobium-base alloys. The influence of Ti, V, Cr, Si, Ta, Mo, W, Al, and B on the resistance of Nb alloys to scale formation was investigated by determining the weight increase in samples after they had been heated in the air for 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 hours at 1000°, 1100°, 1200° and 1300°C. An X-ray analysis of the scale was then conducted. The results show that the alloying of niobium leads to a change in the diffusion of oxygen through the scale formed, to the formation of new phases in the scale, and to changes in the plastic properties of the scale. Alloying also changes the crystal parameters of the scale and of the adjacent layers. In the discussion, A. I. Dedyurin reported on his investigations on ternary and on more complex niobium-base alloys. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

Card 1/1

40992-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pr-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5006566 S/0191/65/000/003/0057/005)

AUTHOR: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. N.; Sergeyeva, V. A.

TITLE: Preparation of foamed plastics as an example of the hardening of epoxy resins by KhED-anhydride (anhydride of 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlorobicyclo-(2,2,1)-hepto-5-en-2,3-dicarboxylic acid)

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1965, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: foam plastic, penoplast, hardening agent, toluylene diisocyanate, epoxy resin, emulsifier, resin hardening, dicarboxylic acid anhydride / KhED anhydride

ABSTRACT: In an attempt at utilizing the foaming effect of CO₂ evolution in the reaction of 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate (1) with KhED-anhydride (2) for the preparation of foamed plastics, the authors treated a mixture of ED-6 epoxy resin with azodiisobutyrodinitrile and VNIIZh emulsifier at 60-70C for 10-15 min., adding (1), (2), and glycerol. The pasty product, poured into a mold, was heated for 10-20 min. at 80±5C in a constant temperature bath and allowed to solidify at 130 ± 5C for 1-2 hrs. Laboratory samples of the product, having a density of 0.11, 0.20, and 0.28 g/cm³, exhibited a compressive strength of 9.0, 26.5, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006566

40 kg/cm², respectively, a static bending strength of 17.0, 22.9, and 25.0 kg/cm², an impact toughness of 0.25, 0.5 and 0.5 kg·cm/cm², a coefficient of heat conductivity of 0.030, 0.037 and 0.038 Kcal/m x hr/C, and a softening temperature of 130, 132, and 136C. Positive results could not, however, be achieved on a larger scale using available industrial (2) due to the presence in it of KhED acid, causing premature foaming. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card

RS
2/2

Catalytic conversion of alcohols into biaryl hydrocarbons. IV. Application of a new scheme to the formation of C₁₀H₈ hydrocarbons with a conjugated double bond system from propyl alcohol. Yu. A. Gorin. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 55-8(1947)(in Russian); cf. C.A. 41, 3069. — The reaction mechanism proposed previously, involving the fragments (a) MeCH₂CH₂ and (b) MeCH₂CH(OH), did explain the formation of 2-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, CH₃CH=CHCH=CHMe by combination of (a) and (b) by the C atoms α-β, but left unexplained the absence of products of combination through α-α' (2,4-hexadiene) and β-β' (2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene). According to the new scheme, the 1st stage of the catalysis, MeCH₂CH₂OH → H₂ + MeCH₂CHO, is followed, in accord with the rule of Lieben (Monatsh. 22, 269(1901)) for aldehyde condensation, by MeCH₂CHO + CH₃MeCHO → MeCH₂CH(OH)CH=CHMe + MeCHO → MeCH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe + H₂O. In subsequent transformations, the C skeleton remains unchanged, only the bonds are rearranged in analogy with the α,γ-rearrangement of Baillon and Farmer (C.A. 31, 7033): MeCH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe + 2H₂ → MeCH₂CH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe + H₂O + MeCH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe. The ethylenic hydrocarbon MeCH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe is formed by dehydration of MeCH₂CH₂CH(OH)CH=CHMe which can result from hydrogenation of either MeCH₂CH=CHCH=CHMe + 4H or MeCH₂CH₂CH(OH)CH=CHMe + 2H. V. Catalytic formation of C₁₀H₈ hydrocarbons from normal butyl alcohol. Yu. A. Gorin and F. A. Vasil'eva. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR (in Russian)*, (1) BuOH (3350 g.), passed through a 1-hr. furnace at a rate of 1 ml./min. in 300-ml. portions at 400° over a perfected Lebedev catalyst which was renewed after each run, gave 710 l. gas, 402 g. water-sol. products, and 362 g. unreacted alc. The mean compn. of the gas in vol. % was H₂ 37.3, CH₄ + CO 2.13, CO₂ 2.29, C₂H₄ 0.5, C₂H₆ 0.6, MeCH₂CH=CHMe 57.7 or 34.6 wt. % of the BuOH reacted. In the fraction b. 74-80° distd. from the wash water, FCCHO was detected. The hydrocarbons were fractionated into b. 33-100° (yield 9.4%), 100-15° (4.3), 115-20° (3.3), 130-5° (6.6), 125-35° (24.7, mainly 132-3°), 135-7° (1.9), and residue (60.4). The middle fractions were refractionated into 110-20°, 130-5°, 135-5°, 135-5-7°, 135-7-31.5°, 131.5-3.5° (main), and 133.5-0.5°. The 131.5-3.5° fraction is C₁₀H₈, exaltolone 0.86, giving on hydrogenation over Pt 3-methylheptane; the fraction contains 65.9% diethylene and 34.1% ethylenic hydrocarbons; the former are pptd. by SO₂ in the form of a white amorphous solid; maleic anhydride forms an elastic polymeric condensation product characteristic of conjugate double bond systems. The higher fractions contain decreasing amounts of the same diethylene C₁₀H₈ hydrocarbon; the accompanying ethylenic hydrocarbon gives the same hydrogenation product, 3-methylheptane. (2) On a larger scale, in a furnace 1 m. long, 8505 g. BuOH was passed over the same catalyst at 375-385°, 720 g. remained unreacted. Fractionation of 2240 g. condensate gave: butene (0.5%), b. <50° (3.7), 50-100° (11.7), 100-30° (2.6), 110-15° (0.6), 115-30° (3.2), 120-5° (2.9), 125-30° (6.9), 130-5° (9.7), 135-0° (1.4), residue and losses (57.9). The 110-30° fractions were further narrowed down. The fraction b. 132.5-3.5° (11%) contains the

max. amt. of dienic hydrocarbons (80.5%); their total amt. is 3.1% of the BuOH passed, 3.4% of the BuOH, reconverted. Oxidation with KMnO_4 gave AcOH , MeCOEt , and small amounts of HCOEt and EtCOEt . The $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}$ fraction evidently represents a mixt. of several isomers: AcOEt : $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{CHMe}$, accounting for MeCOEt and AcOH ; $\text{MeCH}:\text{CHMe}$; $\text{EtCH}:\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CHEt}$, accounting for the AcOH and EtCOEt ; $\text{EtCH}:\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CHEt}$, giving on oxidation HCOEt , EtCOEt , and $\text{EtCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ which is further oxidized into EtCOEt and CO_2 ; the 3-methyl-2,3-heptadiene and 3-methyl-2,4-heptadiene are evidently present in larger amounts than the 2-ethyl-1,3-hexadiene. The fraction b. 125–30° reacts with HBr to give $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{Br}$, b. 70–3°, and $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{Br}_2$, b. 108–11°, close to b. 109–11° of 3-methyl-2,4-heptadiene dihydrobromide (g). The 1st stage of the reaction consists in splitting 2 H of the BuOH to give PrCHO ; the latter undergoes condensation to give $\text{PrCH}:\text{CHCHO}$; $\text{PrCHO} + \text{CH}_3\text{CHO}(\text{Et}) \rightarrow \text{PrCH}:\text{C}(\text{CHO})\text{Et}$; this reaction was found to take place readily over the Lebedev catalyst at 250–400°. Reduction by the H supplied in the primary dehydrogenation of BuOH leads to an unsat. alk., $\text{PrCH}:\text{C}(\text{CHO})\text{Et} + 2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{PrCH}:\text{C}(\text{H})\text{CHO}(\text{Et})$, which, under the influence of the dehydrating component of the catalyst, loses H_2O and isomerizes into either $\text{Pr}:\text{CH}:\text{CHMe}$, CH_3 , or $\text{Pr}:\text{CH}:\text{CHMe}:\text{CHMe}$ or $\text{MeCH}:\text{CHCH}:\text{CHMe}$, CH_3 . The latter two being more stable. VI. Catalytic formations of C_{11} hydrocarbons from isopropyl alcohol. Yu. A. Gorin, A. A. Vasil'ev and A. K. Panteleeva. *Ibid.* 917–22 (in Russian).—Under optimum conditions, 360–70° rate of feeding of MeCHOH 30 ml./min., over a mixed Lebedev catalyst (vol. 5.1), a typical balance was from 9182 g. MeCHOH , gas 2283 g. (CO , 1.5%, C_2H_4 , 42.1, H_2 50.0 vol. %), condensate 6685 g. seg. into an upper (hydrocarbon) layer, 1474 g. and a lower (aq.) layer of the compounds Me_2CO 27.7, alk. 17.4, and H_2O 51.6 wt. %; hydrocarbons yield 16.0% of MeCHOH supplied, 17.8% of MeCHO reacted. Of the hydrocarbon layer, the fraction b. <130° was further fractionated into b. <70°, 70–95°, 95–109°, 109–30°, residue and bosses, with the main 10.8, 55.3, 3.6, 13.5, 3.6, and 2.2 wt. %, resp. The main 70–80° fraction was narrowed down to 75–76° and identified as 2-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, with a small amt. of 2-methyl-2,4-pentadiene, detected by the ligroin-insol. residue of the condensation product with maleic anhydride (B. and P., loc. cit.). The 75–76° fraction contains (94.5% $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}$; the yield is approx. 5% of the theory. The mechanism of the conversion is represented as follows: $\text{MeCHOH}(\text{Me}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{MeCOEt}$; $2\text{MeCOEt} \rightarrow \text{MeCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Me} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{MeCH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}:\text{CHMe}$; $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3:\text{CHCH}:\text{CHMe}$ or $\text{MeCH}:\text{CHCH}:\text{CHMe}$; VII. Catalytic formation of hydrocarbons $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}$ from secondary butyl alcohol. Yu. A. Gorin and Yu. A. Borzham. *Ibid.* 1290–94 (in Russian).—With the Lebedev (ibid. 3, 698 (1933)) catalyst, modified in the sense of increased amt. of the dehydrogenating component at the expense of the dehydrating part, activated at 500°, 2 hrs., $\text{EtCH}(\text{OH})\text{Me}$ gave the highest yield of liquid products at 300°. At that temp., rate of feeding 1 ml./min., total single run 100 ml., after repeated recycling of the unreacted alk., 57.47 g. 2-butanol gave: unreacted 1292 g., gas 401 g., hydrocarbons from condensate 357.5 g. The gas was, in vol. %, 11, 98, C_2H_4 11; the latter identified as 2-butene (by bromination).

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nature of the solvent follow the same pattern. (9) The enhancement of the relative wt. of the α state in I is in keeping with the higher probability of the structure with the Kekulé double bond between the C atoms bound with Ac and OH, and conjugation between Ac and OH, as compared with the single-bond structure and sep. conjugations, Ac-ring and OH-ring, corresponding to the α state. Whereas in the case of II, H bonding can give rise only to intermol. assocn., the shifts in position of the bands of I are linked with intramol. assocn. which is disrupted by methylation of OH. From the value of the short-wave shift, 415 Å. (in C_6H_6) = 13,470 cal./mole, the energy of the H bond is found, correctly, to be 6933 cal./mole; in EtOH the corresponding value is approx. 3000. (10) In an analogous way, the enhancement of the α state and recession of the β state in II can be linked with the prevalence of 1 of the 2 possible conjugation structures; the effects of methylation and of alkalis (substitution with Na) are explained on the same basis. XIII. 2,4-Dihydroxyacetophenone and its methyl ethers. *Ibid.* 783-807. The spectra of 2,4-(HO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ COMe (V), 2,4-HO(MeO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ COMe (VI), 2,4-MeO(HO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ COMe (VII), and 2,4-(MeO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ COMe (VIII) were investigated in view of detg. the effect of simultaneous ortho and para substitution on the structure of PhCOMe. (1) In EtOH (4 X 10 $^{-4}$ -10 $^{-3}$ M) absorption begins at λ 2720, the ϵ max. is at λ 3120, ϵ 7000; after a shallow min., the ϵ max. lies at λ 2755, ϵ 15,000; it is followed by a min., ϵ 1200, narrow ϵ max. at λ 2320, ϵ 8000, and ends with a hint of a band at λ 2175, ϵ 16,000. The ϵ band is 1.4 times more intense than that of I, ϵ 1.7 times weaker than that of II; ϵ is 1.2 times weaker than the same band in I. (2) In VI in EtOH (10 $^{-4}$ -10 $^{-3}$ M), absorption begins at λ 3750, ϵ max. at λ 3140, ϵ 8000; min. at λ 2935, ϵ 6700; ϵ max. at λ 2785, ϵ 16,000, followed by a band at ϵ 6500-6000, a 2nd min. at λ 1900, and a 3rd band λ 2200, ϵ 10,000. The curve is a combination of those of I and IV; ϵ is shifted to shorter λ by 100 Å. and is 1.6 times more intense than in I; ϵ coincides with the same band of IV; ϵ is of the same intensity as in I but is shifted to shorter λ by 227 Å. (3) The spectrum of VII in EtOH is almost identical with that of VI, except that ϵ max. at λ 2760, ϵ 10,000, is slightly shifted to shorter λ and ϵ (λ 2780, ϵ 21,000) to longer λ . The spectrum results from a superposition of III and II; ϵ and ϵ max. correspond to the same bands of III and II; ϵ is twice as intense, ϵ 1.2 times; ϵ remains in the same position as in II but is somewhat weaker. (4) Methylation of only the ortho OH in V raises ϵ from ϵ 7000 to 10,000 and shifts it to shorter λ by 60 Å., raises ϵ with a 25 Å. shift in the opposite direction, and slightly raises ϵ . Methylation of the para OH in V raises ϵ only very slightly without marked shift in position but broadens the width of the max.; it somewhat broadens ϵ owing to a 3-40 Å. shift of its short-wave edge to shorter λ ; the max. is deepened, ϵ is raised from ϵ 8000 to 10,000 but is unshifted. (5) In VIII in C_6H_6 , 5 X 10 $^{-4}$ -10 $^{-3}$ M, absorption begins at λ 3620; a slight bend occurs at ϵ 25-40, a more extended one at ϵ 160-400, ϵ max. at λ 2935, ϵ 6500, min. at λ 2320, ϵ max. at λ 2350, ϵ 12,000; slight bend at ϵ 6500, 2nd min. at λ 2250; 2-bump ϵ max. with λ 2275, ϵ 16,000, and λ 2210, ϵ 18000. In EtOH, ϵ is somewhat raised and its long-wave edge marks the ϵ 100-400 bend; ϵ is shifted to longer λ by 45 Å., the min. between ϵ max. and ϵ is strongly blunted and raised to ϵ 6500. Thus, substitution of both OH in

V results only in a slight shift of all 3 bands to shorter λ and a very slight increase in intensity. The spectrum of VIII can also be viewed as a combination of III and IV, with σ_1 twice as intense as that of III and shifted to shorter λ by 35 Å, σ_2 1.7 times higher and shifted to shorter λ by 20 Å, σ_3 1.5 times lower than that of IV and shifted to shorter λ by 75 Å; as in III, σ_1 of VIII actually consists of 2 bands, the lower of which, σ_{11} , is indicated by 2 bands. (6) Only the σ_1 band of VI in EtOH (10^{-4} M) - alkali (1 mole per mole VI) is shifted to longer λ by approx. 400-450 Å, absorption beginning at λ 4300; alcoholysis occurs only at 10-fold diln.; with 10 moles alkali, the salt withstands alcoholysis up to 1000-fold diln.; increasing amounts of alkali (10-100 moles) cause no further shifts but somewhat enhance σ_1 , lower σ_2 about one-half, deepen and sharpen the min. between σ_1 and σ_2 and merge the 2 narrow σ_3 bands into one. As compared with the Na salt of I, that of VI is more resistant to alcoholysis. (7) In VII, addn. of alkali (1 mole) shifts the beginning of absorption to longer λ by 100-120 Å; σ_1 is shifted to longer λ by 50 Å; σ_2 is lowered from 20,000 to 12,000. The salt withstands 10-fold diln. in contrast to II). Increase of the amt. of alkali to 10 moles (per mole VII) causes a further shift of the absorption limit to longer λ by 250-270 Å, but even a single 10-fold diln. is enough to push the limit back to shorter λ by 25 Å; the restoration, however, is not complete; as the portion between σ_1 (10) and 1000 does not completely revert to the position of the neutral VII; nor does a 2nd 10-fold diln. bring about complete alcoholysis. The soda VII (10^{-4} M) + 10 moles alkali (relative to the neutral VII) shows a shift of σ_1 to longer λ by 405 Å (relative to the neutral VII) and fusion of σ_2 with σ_3 , resulting in a single broad band, max. λ 2275, ϵ 15,000; σ_1 is shifted to longer λ by 210 Å, and is lowered one-half. On further increase of the amt. of alkali (100 and 1000 moles), σ_1 rises to 40,000, without further shift; the increase of height of this band is evidently also the result of an increase of σ_1 , which is merged with σ_2 ; with 20,000 moles alkali, σ_1 is lowered one-half, σ_2 is strongly increased, resulting in a broad band with σ_1 rounded max., λ 2210, ϵ 19,500. (8) Absorption of V (10^{-4} M) + 1 mole alkali per mole V is not substantially different from neutral V except for an av. shift to longer λ by 70-75 Å, and a slight rise of σ_1 and σ_2 . However, addn. of 10 moles alkali does cause marked changes: σ_1 is shifted from λ 2275 to 20,000, owing to a shift of σ_1 to longer λ by 465 Å, and a merger with σ_2 to one-half, λ max. 2240, ϵ 20,000; the intensity of σ_1 falls to one-half and its position is shifted to longer λ by 215 Å, coinciding exactly with its position in neutral I; an additional narrow band appears at λ 2145, ϵ 35,000. One 10-fold diln. causes some alcoholysis, shifting the absorption limit back to shorter λ by 125 Å; further diln. has no further effect. With 10 moles alkali, the limit (at σ_1) is shifted by 400 Å relative to the neutral soln.; a 1st 10-fold diln. causes partial alcoholysis (back shift by 70 Å), a 2nd diln. has no effect, σ_2 (at λ 3200, ϵ 20,000) coincides with that of II - 1 mole alkali) and to σ_1 of neutral I; the intensity (σ_1 , σ_2) is the highest observed for σ_1 ; further increase of alkali (1,000 and 20,000 moles) weakens σ_1 somewhat but raises σ_2 . (9) V (4×10^{-4} M) in 63.8% H₂SO₄ in EtOH begins to absorb at λ 4300, forms a broad band (σ_1 + σ_2), λ max. 2100, ϵ 25,000, a deep min. at 2800, ϵ 100, followed by a rise to a band corresponding to

σ_1 (ϵ 2500 (8000)). Similarly, VIII in the same soln. forms a single very broad σ_1 + σ_2 band, λ max. 2270, ϵ 22,000, a deep min. (λ 2000, ϵ 300), and a 2nd max. (λ 2800, ϵ 4000). (10) The spectra are interpreted in the light of the presence of 2 structure types, one involving conjugations between Ac and the ortho OH and between the para OH and the ring (predominant σ state), the other conjugations between Ac and the para OH and between the ortho OH and the ring (predominant ϕ state); the effects of methylation and of alkali salt formation fit the proposed pattern. The enhancement of both σ and ϕ in the presence of strong H₂SO₄ is explained by resonance effects between oxonium and carbonium structures.

N. Thom

DOBRINSKIY, Nikolay Semenovich; STOROZHEV, M.V., red.; DASHEVSKAYA,
I.Ya., ved. red.; VASIL'YEVA, P.A., ved. red.

[Modern hydraulic forging presses; survey of foreign engineering] Sovremennye gidravlicheskie kovochnye pressy; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, GOSINTI, 1962. 100 p. (Tema 7)
(MIRA 17:5)

VASILIEVA, F. A.

Gorin, U. A., and Vasileva, F. A.-"Investigation in the Field of a Catalytic Conversion of Alcohols into Hydrocarbons of the Divinyl Series. V. Catalytic Formation of Hydrocarbons C_8H_{14} from the n-butyl-alcohol." (p. 702)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 4

VASILIYeva, F. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic conversion

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 17/37

Authors : Gorin, Yu. A., and Vasilyeva, F. A.

Title : Catalytic conversion of alcohols into hydrocarbons of the divinyl series.
Part. 17.- Heptadiene-1,3 and heptadiene-2,4 from a n-butyl alcohol-acetone mixture.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1795-1802, Oct 1954

Abstract : The conversion an n-butyl alcohol-acetone mixture into C_7H_{12} hydrocarbons with conjugated system of double bonds was investigated in the presence of a mixed Lebedev catalyst usually used for the derivation of divinyl from ethyl alcohol. A method for catalytic conversion of n-butyl alcohol-acetone mixtures into diethylene hydrocarbons, based on condensation of butyrous aldehyde with acetone into butyldiacetone, is described. The formation of heptadiene, as a secondary product of catalytic conversion of ethyl alcohol into divinyl, is explained. Thirty-two references: 23-USSR; 5-USA; 3-German and 1-French. (1915-1953). Graph.

Institution : State University, Leningrad

Submitted : April 24, 1954

RIVIN, Yevgeniy Izrailovich; VASIL'YEVA, F.A., vedushchiy red.

[Use of vibration-isolation supports for foundationless
mounting of equipment; a survey of foreign techniques]
Primenenie vibroizoliruiushchikh opor dlia besfundamentnoi
ustanovki oborudovaniia; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Mo-
skva, GOSINTI, 1962. 53 p. (Tema 15) (MIRA 17:4)

VASIL'YEVA, G., inzh.

State Research Institute requests advice. Grazhd. av. 20 no.10:28
0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.

VASIL'YEVA, G.

Modernization of the GAZ-51 refrigerator truck with brine refrigeration.
Khol.tekh. 36 no.1:57-58 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Refrigerated motortrucka)

VASIL'YEVA, G., red.; CHURKIN, V., tekhn.red.

[Foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. in 1959; statistical review]
Vneshniaia trgovlia Soiuza SSR za 1959 god; statisticheskii
obzor. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1960. 183 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo vneshney trgovli.
Planovo-ekonomicheskoye upravleniye.
(Russia--Commerce--Statistics)

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, G. SOV/66-59-1-15/32

TITLE: Modernization of Auto-Refrigerator on Chassis GAZ-51 with Ice-Salt Refrigeration (Modernizatsiya avtorefrizheratora na shassi GAZ-51 s l'dosolyanym okhlazhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 57-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Moskovskiy avtorefrizheratornyy zavod (Moscow Autorefrigerator Plant) has introduced some improvements in the design of the refrigerator mounted on the GAZ-51 chassis. The principal improvement consists in the installation of 6 rectangular cans which are placed through a special door in the body on a shelf inside the refrigerator; they have a total capacity of 135 liters and take ice mixed with salt as refrigerating agent. They are capable of maintaining a temperature of 0 - 5°C in the refrigerator at an outside temperature of 25°C.
There are 2 diagrams.

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, Galina

When orchestras fell silent... Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.8:39
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Neshtatnyy spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye
profsoyuzy", g. Noril'sk.
(Krasnoyarsk--Symphony orchestras)

VASIL'YEVA, GALINA (Noril'sk)

Spellbound soul. Sov. profsoiuzy 18n.11:11 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Noril'sk--Art--Collectors and collecting)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological.
Anomalies of Development and Pathological Anatomy

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50413

Author : Vasil'yeva, G.A.

Inst : ~~USSR Academy of Sciences~~

Title : A Marked Double Monstrosity

Orig Pub : Akusherstvo i ginekologiya, 1956, No 6, 79-80

Abstract : A case of viability of adnate female twins weighing 4,800 g. delivered by a cesarian section is described. The condescence was located at the cocyx. A certain compression of the cranium and nose, as well as talipes were found; in one girl the heart was located to the right; there were a common clitoris and anal orifice, two vaginae and two urethral canals. After surgical separation of the twins one of them died and another survived. -- Ye.V. Ryzhkov

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012197

S/2797/63/023/002/0003/0016

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, G. A.

TITLE: Phenomena observed in the photosphere in the region beneath a flocculus before the appearance of sunspots

SOURCE: Pulkovo. Astron. observ. Izvestiya, v. 23, no. 2 (173), 1963, 3-16

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, sun, solar physics, solar magnetic field, sunspot, photosphere, flocculus, magnetograph

ABSTRACT: A sharp increase in the velocity of gas in the photosphere (up to 2 km/sec) was observed in the region of a magnetic hill with a field strength of 100 gauss on 20 July 1961. The observed area is identified in Enclosure. The observations were made with the solar magnetograph of Pulkovo Observatory during repeated scanning with a time interval of 2 minutes. The disturbance, originating at the center of the magnetic hill, spread eastward along the surface from the place of the explosion at a velocity of 50 km/sec and westward at a velocity of 280 km/sec. Velocity variations with a period of 5 minutes and an amplitude of the order of 400 m/sec were observed on the intensified background of velocities due to the explosion. This phenomenon was associated with the presence of sound waves in the photosphere. The observations were made in the photosphere in a

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